The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[No. 52 of Vol. VIII.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [Whole No. 779]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1800. [12½ CENTS SINGLE.]

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the evening of the 24th of this instant, at the house of Mr. Priddy, on the stage road, seven miles from Richmond, from off my horse, a pair of

Saddle Bags,

containing upwards of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BANK NOTES, principally of the Bank of the United States, the others of Pennsylvania.—The money was in a Red Morocco Pocket Book with a silver clasp.—There were also in the bags one Gingam Coat, two Vests, two pair of Nankeen Pantaloons made with feet, one Shirt, &c. &c.——Whoever will secure the thief, and deliver the bags with the contents above mentioned, to Mr. WM. NICE Richmond, shall receive the above reward, or for the bags and contents, ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, and no questions asked.

JOHN IDLE.

Richmond, September 25, 1800.

ROBERT POLLOK & CO.

Are now receiving from the ships NANCY and NEW-YORK, the principal part of their

FALL SUPPLIES;

the remainder are daily expected.

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP & CO.
Of Petersburg; and
DUNLOP, POLLOK & CO.
Of Manchester,

Have also arrived the principal part of their

Fall & Winter Goods.

Richmond, Sept. 22, 1800. (4w)

Needham & M'Cay,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in a house belonging to Mr. Daniel Trueheart, opposite Capt. William Richardson's Silver-Smith's shop, where they intend carrying on their business in all its various branches; and are determined by punctuating attention, to deserve the patronage of the public.—They warrant their clocks and watches to perform well for twelve months.

Sept. 29, 1800. [tf]

N. B. *Two Apprentices wanted to the above business, who can come well recommended.*

Monday, August 11, Amelia county.

The SEMINARY of LEARNING,

Announced in this paper to have been established in Amelia, is now in activity and ready to receive Students. For particulars apply to Meriwether Jones, editor of the Richmond Examiner.

Notice.

OBSERVING in Mr Pleasants' paper of the 7th inst. an advertisement of M. B. Poitiaux, offering for sale under a deed of trust, the house and lot, wherein I now reside, I therefore think it necessary to inform all persons inclined to purchase, that a good title cannot be made to the property under the said trust, as there is no only a prior claim by mortgage upon it, granted Mr. Benjamin Day of Fredericksburg, to secure the payment of certain bonds of Mr L. De Gorgue, but there is a suit instituted against me in the district court by a Mr Stegar, for the same; and as I have obtained legal possession of the said property, by a deed in fee, am determined to hold it until the title shall be legally investigated and established, or the payment I have made in part of the purchase refunded.

John Piemont.

October 13, 1800. 4w

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust, (on the premises) to me executed, by Lewis De Gorgue and Maria his wife, to secure a debt, due by said L. De Gorgue to Joseph Gallego, I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Eagle Tavern, on the first day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The House, Out Houses, and half-acre Lot of Ground,

now occupied by Mr. John Piemont, situate on the east side of Shockoe creek, near the Free-Masons Hall.

M. B. Poitiaux.

Richmond October 7, 1800. (td)

TO MILLERS.

An Excellent Assortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber.

Joseph Darmsdatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

For Sale at this Printing Office,

A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED (AMERICAN) EDITION OF

FENNING'S

Universal Spelling Book

THE subscriber wishes to sell his SEAT in Chesterfield county, near Goode's Bridge, containing fifteen acres—there is on it a convenient Dwelling-House, Store House, Dairy and Kitchen; about three hundred Peach and one hundred Apple Trees, with many other kinds of young fruit trees; the peach trees began to bear last spring, and the situation is so high that there is but little doubt, but what they will bear every year. It is a good stand for a merchant or grocer, and an excellent one for a publican, there being no public house for many miles above, nor on the road to Manchester below.—It would also be a beautiful and healthy retreat for any person who wished to leave town during the sickly season.—Provided payments are made to suit, I will take a very reduced price for it, and give possession of the store house immediately; and of the dwelling-house in from forty-five to sixty days after it is sold.

Jared M'Connico, Jr.

G. Grove, Chesterfield county,
October 5th, 1800. } wtfp6

To the Printer of the Virginia Argus.

SIR,

HAVING seen an extract from your paper in the Petersburg Intelligencer, entitled, "Negro Stealing," in which I am myself enrolled; and deeming the purchase of Black People, where a man comes fairly and legally by them, as sufficiently derogatory, without the annexed infamy of stealing them. I beg leave to state a few facts in reply to your publication.—You mention that "when Mr. Drew brings home a human cargo, he does not expose the people near a town: He passes his boat or sloop into a creek that runs from his corn plantation to James River. There his customers from North Carolina resort, and bargain with him in privacy and security." Strange assertions! wonderful lies! In lieu of my running my people up a creek, to avoid landing them near a town, I do pointedly affirm that I never landed a negro at any other place in the whole course of my speculation, except in a town, and that in the most public manner. And for an impartial truth on this subject, I appeal to the citizens of Smithfield. And I hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, to any person who can prove that I ever landed a single negro brought from the northward, except in a town, and that in a public manner. And as to my boat running up a creek leading to my plantation, &c. this also a most palpable falsity—for the highest navigation to my plantation is that at Smithfield, which is six and twenty miles. But the most important accusation against me is that of my own confession to my acquaintance. "That all the slaves I bring here are free—so you must have none of them." Strange hypothesis that the same negroes should be all slaves and all free. But the meaning of the publication I suppose, was that all the negroes brought by me from the northward, were free; and that I had in an inhuman, underhanded manner stolen them. That such was the meaning of the piece, or the idea it intended to convey, I have no doubt, from the title of the address, 'Negro stealing.'

Now I appeal in the first instance to an impartial public, if it be possible that such a declaration could have been made by me. And I must, moreover, call on the candor of a disinterested public to decide, if it be possible for any individual to go to the northward, (for instance, to the town of Baltimore) there steal a cargo of free people, bring them to this state, publicly land, and publicly sell them, then return to the same place, pursue the same conduct for two or three years, and no stir be made? Such then is the improbability of this accusation against me; because the publication states that I have frequently brought large cargoes from the northward, and by my own confession they are all free.—But the fact is, the informer of this anecdote (if any) is an infamous liar, and designing scoundrel. And I call upon the magistrate for the name of his informant, to enable me the more fully to expose calumny and falsehood. For I declare to the world I have never borrowed such a sum as 500 dollars of any person, who even mentioned negroes, much less was I solicited to furnish negroes in payment. I recollect on a certain occasion to have been favored by an acquaintance with 1000 dollars, and that at the time of my receiving this money, the lender mentioned he should be glad to get a lad or two. My reply was, that it would be out of my power to supply him, because the slaves which I brought from the northward, if sold to remain in this state, were, by an act of our assembly, entitled to their freedom after twelve months residence. Thus, I trust it appears I acted with propriety as to my acquaintance, who might have been ignorant, as to the act of assembly, and with prudence in avoiding a violation of our act of assembly, which was intended to prevent an increase of negroes in this commonwealth.

B. DREW.

Southampton, Oct. 6, 1800.

Bound Almanacks

FOR 1801.

For sale at this Printing-Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

To farmers in general.

The season for sowing wheat, for the ensuing crop, being at hand, I conceive it a duty which every citizen owes to society, to publish such remarks and actual experiments against the distressing ravages of the insect called the Hessian Fly, as have from actual observations or well digested reasonings come within their knowledge.

In order that the following experiments may have publicity, I request the editors of newspapers throughout the middle states of the union, to cause them to be inserted in their respective papers, at least once, for the general information of the farmers. As the expense attending this mode of seeding will be trifling, and the preparation of the ground, what every farmer would find it his interest to pursue, even should he not be at the small additional trouble of soaking his wheat, I hope many of them will make the trial.

For two seasons, during the calamity of the fever in Philadelphia, my family resided with Mr. William Peart, a respectable farmer near Frankford in the county of Philadelphia. Observing that his barn and stack yard were uncommonly well filled, and particularly with wheat, he told me that for several years the Hessian Fly had destroyed his crop if sowed early; and that if put in so late as to avoid the large brood of flies which are hatched in August and September, and then deposit their nits in the shoots of wheat, the seed did not come up regular, and the plant was thereby so weak and tender, as to be much injured by the winter; and if put in deep, and the season unfavorable to vegetation, many of the grains perished in the ground, by that means his wheat was thin and often destroyed by a smaller ledgment of the fly that takes place in the latter end of the month of April and beginning of May. To remedy these evils he had for several years past soaked his wheat about twelve hours in clear water, which he found to answer better than any lixivium, or decoction from stable manure, pickle, or other mixtures, as it thereby enabled him to skim off all the cheat and darnel, garlic, blighted grains or other impurities that might be mixed in his seed wheat, and by two or three times stirring the wheat while in the cask or vessels, in which it was placed to soak with a stick or paddle, and by changing the water the grain became perfectly freed from smut and all impurities. It was then laid on his barn floor for a short time to drain, sowed, plowed shallow or lightly in and harrowed after ploughing. That he prepared his fields by three times ploughing before sowing (this is one more than is usually practised and the only extraordinary expense in the business) that the fourth ploughing at seeding, and after harrowing the ground became pulverized, and all grass or weeds destroyed; that the grain being swoln by soaking, required a larger handful to be taken in the cast of the sower, or to shorten his step in the cast in order to scatter it sufficiently thick for the purpose of the crop, that his grain came up even, and all within forty-eight hours after being put in. That his time of seeding was the last week in September and first week in October, when he set as many teams to work as completed the business in a few days—that his crops for several years past, (under this culture) was from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre, in common though pretty good farming ground.

I was witness to the active sprouting of his last year's crop. A field sown on Friday and Saturday was evenly and regularly come up on the Monday morning following.

Mr. Peart had by way of experiment for several years, a small portion of his fields sown with dry grain, which he assured me was uniformly much inferior to that sown under the above description.

We walked to the stubble field of his last harvest and viewed the stubble on the ground under the two different cultures; that from the soaked wheat appeared to have been much ranker and thicker set than that which had been dry sown. Mr. Peart observed that the latter had been hurt by the winter, and also infected by the fly.

If these observations & experiments made by Mr. Peart, should be found useful in the cultivation of the staple article of our country, I shall be fully compensated thereby, as well as the printers in making them public.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

Philadelphia, 23d August.

MEDICAL INFORMATION.

From the Columbian Mirror, printed at Alexandria.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

SIR,

BEING persuaded the following extract from a late essay on the consumption, recommending the Digitalis or Foxglove, as a medicine singularly efficacious, in that hitherto very fatal disease, will prove beneficial to the public, and afford useful information to those medical gentlemen who are not in the habit of importing new publications from Europe, I will thank you to give it a place in your paper.

Dr Drake and Dr. Fowler, who have introduced it so generally to the notice of the inhabitants of Great Britain, are Physicians of the first eminence; and the most perfect reliance may be placed on their communications. I was so much pleased with the statements given me of the virtues of this plant, in cases of consumption of the lungs, that I had a strong inclination to publish an account of it many months ago; but, on reflection, I thought it would be more satisfactory, first to ascertain its efficacy in my own practice. A consumptive patient soon came under my care, in which I gave the Foxglove a fair trial; and I can truly say, it has fully answered my most sanguine expectations. Indeed its efficacy in this instance, has been so remarkable, as to excite the attention of most of the inhabitants of this village. Though the case will probably be published at large in the repository of New-York, yet a short statement of the leading circumstances, taken from my Journal, cannot be unacceptable to those of your readers, who may have friends or relations labouring under this deplorable disease.

J. D. was attacked some time last spring, with a pain in his right side—difficult breathing and a severe cough. For these complaints he was bled and blistered twice—took cooling laxatives; and, in every respect, pursued attentively the antiphlogistic course; all his symptoms were thereby relieved except the cough, which continued troublesome; and about the latter end of May, the matter he coughed up was in considerable quantities, and the odour of it so offensive, that scarcely any body could remain in the room with him. He observed that the matter he expectorated, at the close of a violent fit of coughing was tinged with blood, and tasted saltish; and he could distinctly trace this matter coming up from his lungs on his right side.

About this time he complained of being frequently very chilly, particularly in the evening; and the chillness he experienced was sometimes so great, that I have seen him, when the thermometer stood at near 90 degrees in the shade, obliged to cover himself with a blanket. These chills were succeeded by high fevers and severe sweats; his appetite was bad, his tongue foul, and his pulse varied from 90 to 100 and upwards.

All this time he adhered rightly to a low diet; lived principally on strawberries and milk, and rode out every day. When he rode he did not suffer his horse to go out of a walk or pace. He likewise at the advice of a neighbor used a great deal of horehound tea. Notwithstanding however, all his care, debility and emaciation of body daily increased, and so restless were his nights, and so distressing his cough that he was obliged to have recourse to opiates in large doses. From these circumstances, as well as from his profuse sweats, and great expectoration, he was so convinced that his dissolution was fast approaching that he deliberately settled his affairs: He was the more disposed to give into this persuasion, because most of his relations he said had gone off in the same way.

I now persuaded him to try the Foxglove; and began with thirty drops of the tincture, twice a day, in a wine glass of mint tea. At the same time he was directed to ride out every morning when able, and to adhere to the antiphlogistic regimen. Being of a costive habit, he was likewise directed to keep his bowels open by taking an aloetic pill occasionally.

The first dose having little or no effect, he gradually encreased them, till he took 110 drops, which excited excessive nausea, and brought his pulse as low as 45 strokes in a minute. While under the influence of this large dose, he felt no giddiness, nor any uneasiness whatever, except a distressing sickness at the stomach. He now, for the first time, observed that he made water in large quantities, and his urine from being the colour of brine, became quite clear.

The dose was diminished to 100 drops, given once, twice, and sometimes thrice a day, agreeably to its effect; & here it is observed, that whenever he took 300 drops in the course of a day; his pulse the following day, would vary from 40 to 50, and he attended with considerable nausea; insomuch that he was sometimes obliged to vomit the tincture for a day or two. Upon the whole, I found 100 drops once in 24 hours, sufficient to keep the pulse as much depressed as seems necessary.

For the last eighteen days, his pulse has never exceeded 65 strokes in a minute, except at one time when he was very imprudently engaged in violent exercise. From the time his pulse began to be lowered, which took place when he reached eighty or ninety drops of the tincture twice a-day, his hectic fever ceased; and, for the last fortnight has slept well, has had a little cough, and no expectoration. He daily recovers his flesh and strength—and thinks the ulcer in his lungs completely healed. Still, however, he is advised to continue his milk and vegetable diet—to ride out every day—to avoid bodily exertions—and to take a dose of the tincture every second or third day, or a quantity sufficient to keep his pulse moderate.

The tincture I used in the foregoing case was prepared as follows. Having procured some Foxglove from Baltimore, extremely well dried, I infused two ounces of it, coarsely powdered, in half a pint of French brandy for 48 hours, and then passed it through filtering paper. It is proper to begin with only twenty or thirty drops of this tincture, twice a day in a little aromatic tea, gradually increasing the dose till it excites nausea, or evidently lowers the pulse. Notwithstanding the sickness it occasions, my patient observed it did not much affect the keenness of his appetite. So singular, indeed, is this medicine in its effects, that it sometimes produce no influence on the system for twenty or thirty hours after it is exhibited. The dose therefore ought to be encreased only a few drops every second or third day, till the desired effect is produced—and by attending to this caution, no dangerous consequences can ever attend its administration.

JOHN SPENCE.

Dumfries, October 9, 1800

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE GILMORE of Carterville, is requested to call at the store adjoining this Office for 4 barrels Plaister Paris, shipped by H. B. Twist, on board the Schooner Industry, Sylvanus Snow Master, to the care of Mr William Garrett, of Richmond.

October 13, 1800. (3t)

I OFFER FOR SALE,

MY PROPERTY

In this city, (as desirable as any therein) situated on the brow of the Hill, between the Governor's and Col. Mayo's.

James Strange.

Richmond, October 6, 1800.

TAVERN.

TO be leased for one or more years, New Market Tavern, in Charlotte county, within five miles of Bibb's Ferry, on Stanton; a most excellent stand, and worthy the attention of any person who wishes to follow that business. Possession will be given the first of December next. For terms apply to

Hugh Wyllie.

Charlotte county, Oct. 6, 1800

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the subscriber, (living on Appomattox river, about 5 miles from Capt. Henry Flood's in the upper part of Buckingham county) in the night of the 30th September last,

Two Horses:

One a bay gelding, eight or nine years old, about four feet six or seven inches high, a small white streak from near his eyes to his nose, a small white above his eyes, small ears, and when rode holds them upright, one white fore foot, and both hind feet white, some of the white extends to the fore lock, on the outside of the ancle bone of the right hind leg is a small knot about the bigness of half a hen egg, no brand remembered.

The other is a chesnut sorrel mare, three years old last spring, a well formed beast, a blaze in her face, widens as it extends to the nostrils, the skin white, both eyes are what is called glass eyes in horses, one hind hoof white, no brand remembered.

The above reward will be paid on my recovering the said horses and conviction of the thief, or twenty dollars for each, will be paid to any person for the delivery of the said horses to

John Sears.

October 8, 1800. 2t

THE NEW-KENT

Jockey Club Races

WILL commence Thursday the 30th of this month, free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weights agreeable to the rules of the late Bowling-Green Jockey Club; first day four mile heats. By order of the club

Thos. Wilkinson, *Sec'ry.*

New-kent Courthouse,
Oct. 10, 1800. }

In pursuance of a deed of trust,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday the 28th inst. at Capt. James Doswell's Store, in the second Fork of Hanover county,

One Negro Man,

Named NELSON, the property of Robert Potter, of said county, to satisfy sundry debts against said Potter, as therein cited.

Garland Abbott.
Thomas Trevilian.

Hanover, 17th October, 1800. 3w

From the AURORA.

ROBERT SLENDER,

ARGUETH WITH THE PARSON.

Mr. Duane,

A FEW evenings ago, I spent some time in the house of an acquaintance, for whom I entertained a very high esteem. We were engaged in talking on the state of the city, rejoicing in the health the citizens enjoyed and praising the vigilance of the board of health, when, to my surprise, in popped his reverence; I had not been in his company for a long while, though I pretty regularly go to sermon, and am never much in debt to the church; yet on some account or other, we never see his reverence unless at *the house of a friend*—as it now happened—however, after a few sharp looks he remembered me. Bless me, Robert, how do you do? Much as usual answered I, drawing my chair a little out of the corner, into which I had edged myself on his entrance I find Robert you have not learned wisdom enough, to let the clergy alone, but in your odd way, have attacked parson Abercrombie. Indeed, replied I, I do not think I attacked him, unless agreeing with him can be so explained. I am sure I said, that his words were as true as the bible, and your reverence knows, that is true to a tittle. But you blamed him for preaching politics, I believe I did, said I, somewhat confused, and I cannot say that I have yet changed my opinion. 'Tis such opinions, and such weak, conceited and illiterate men as you, replied his reverence, that have produced all the troubles which now disturb the world—when men paid that regard to the opinions of the clergy, which they really ought, the world was in a glorious situation, compared with what it is at present. You now pay little more reverence to our opinions, than to the opinion of a common tradesman—and a taylor, a carpenter, and even a cobler has the assurance to contradict a man, who has received a *liberal education*, and has been solemnly set apart for the ministry.

With submission to your reverence, said I, has not a man a right to use his own judgment? Yes, answered he, but if his judgment runs contrary to the judgment of his minister, he ought always to submit; because he has not as good an opportunity of knowing, as his minister has—Or his priest has answered I—it may be so, it appears very reasonable—but please sir to inform me, if there would have been any christians, had this been the case, and why have Presbyterians raised always such a cry against Roman Catholics, for supporting this doctrine—there is a wide difference, said his reverence in these cases, the Jews and Papists are advocates for a false belief, and therefore the people have a right not to be led by them, but we profess the true religion, and therefore no person has a right to dispute any of *our* tenets. I believe it said I, only they say the very same, and are indifferent, a person might unless better evidences were given, be much at a loss to pronounce which is right.—

But although continued I, I know very little, I think, I could almost tell the reason why, the opinions of the clergy are so little respected. By all means let us hear it, he then drew his chair much nearer to me, threw himself into an attentive posture, and I went on thus

I have read in a small history book, but how true it is, I'll leave your reverence to judge, that, as long as the clergy fed the flock, with good sound doctrine, paid no adoration to great men, and made no observations on governments, the people respected them, as the ambassadors of Christ, and considered them worthy of the highest honor. But when they became acquainted with kings and nobles, when the world and the things of it engaged their attention, then men began to see that their doctrines and practices were in direct opposition to each other, they began to examine, and from that period to the present, their reputation has been on the decline, and their influence over the consciences of men has decreased, as rapidly as their influence among kings and great men increased; for, becoming men of the world, they ceased to be spiritual men—and the abusing of their holy calling in this manner, rendered them fit instruments for promoting the ambitious & tyrannical views of despots—indeed I am informed, said I, by a man well versed in history, that since the days of Constantine the Great, to the present, no war has been carried on in which the clergy were not concerned in a greater or less degree; one part of the Clergy preached that this was right, for the honor of God, and the good of religion Another party preached that the direct contrary was for the good of religion, advantage of society, and the honor of God!—In our own country during the late war, this clergyman cried aloud from the pulpit that we ought to resist the attacks of Great-Britain *until death*, and proved that their attempts on our freedom was illegal, oppressive, and tyrannical. In England the clergy excepting Price and Priestly, and a few others, proved from reason and scripture that it was a damning sin to resist the powers that be, and proclaimed us rebels against both the laws of God and man!—The people considered that the clergy on *both sides could not be right*—they then concluded that the clergy were MAN that were liable to err as well as others, and that they could not depend solely on their judgments I know one thing, says R. our preacher preached up to us this day a parcel of stuff, that no man of sound republican principles can agree to—I thought I was a man of more sense., I find I was mistaken—thus the clergy of all denominations have, said I, pulled down with their own hands the edifice, which once by better means was erected.

Robert, replied his reverence, I think you had better quit mending old shoes, and turn methodist, or you may keep both trades agoing, you will *shine* equally in both—I hope Sir, said I, I'll always follow some *business* by which I can gain a *livelihood* with a *safe conscience*—but I am sure, were I a Methodist, a Presbyterian, or an Episcopalian, I would not from the pulpit preach politics!—Give me your reason, Robert—I will, answered I, if you answer me one plain question—Do you think said I, it would be right for us to chuse a clergyman for our President—no Robert, it would be contrary to our confession of faith—and why? Because contended he, it would be binding church and state, politics and religion, christianity and civil government in one heterogeneous mass—what *genteous* mass would it form, said I, I know not, but one thing I can see altho' I am an illiterate man, that the President has as good a right to *preach religion* from the *Speaker's chair*, as you have to preach *politics* from the *sacred desk*.—If you say, that it is useful for society, that you should preach *politics*, may not magistrates say, on as good ground, that it is as useful for them to preach religion—*Jacks of all trades*, said I, I never liked, leave the pulpit and talk politics, but within the pulpit talk about religion——and if you do not, said I, mark the consequence—you will drive the people from church altogether, and instead of a religious assembly the church will become a political theatre—where like other great theatres we may see *poker and tongs* decide the contest.

Robert, said his reverence somewhat agitated, I can listen to your nonsence no longer!—I beg your pardon, said I, if I have spoken any thing amiss, ignorant people like me cannot have all our words *rank and file* as they stand in one of your sermons, because our poor heads will not allow of these arrangements—But since you have borne with me so long, don't you think that it was for such stuff that the prophet from the Lord says, "Ye have given my people trodden-on grass to eat, and muddy water to drink."

Ezekiel tells us, that in his day, it did not content the preacher to drink of the *deep waters* themselves, but they muddied the residue of the waters with *their feet*, so that the flocks could not drink of the *waters*—I wish, said I, your reverence or Abercrombie would preach on this text.—I, for my own part think, if the clergy will thus go on to muddy the pure stream of Christianity with the *dirty water of politics*, the shepherds will be removed, and the whole prophecy of Ezekiel in that chapter which your reverence knows is the 34th, will be literal y accomplished.

I wish from my heart, said I, that all you clergy would call to mind when ye stand in the pulpit, what a punishment the men of Bithshemish suffered, for *only* looking into the *ark*—fifty *thousand*, I think we are told, some where in Samuel, were killed at once; and in another place we are informed of poor *Uzzah*, who lost his life only for touching the ark, even with a praise-worthy intention. If, said I, every wrong touch our religious ark receives was punished in this manner, I am apt to think we should have fewer *preachers* than we have; but their *quality* would make us sufficient amends for their *quantity*.

Robert, said his reverence, I find you daily go wrong; it serves no purpose to talk with you—I pronounce you incorrigible—the nonsense you have been talking is nothing to the purpose; you are ignorant of the scriptures, and to argue with a man so void of learning as you are, would be only demeaning myself. I therefore give you up, and leaving you to yourself, I will no more concern myself about you—Having thus spoken, he took his leave, and in a short time I followed his example, blessing myself all the way, because when he began, I trembled in every joint, expecting every moment he was going to deliver me over unto *Satan*—but he was good—he left me to myself

ROBERT SLENDER.

NEW-YORK, October 11.

ANOTHER FEDERAL CAUCUS!

The right of election in a free government is a sacred and important right, and its faithful exercise an incumbent duty upon all the citizens.

This is the basis, the life and the very soul of freedom: whoever therefore attempts opposition to it is an enemy to liberty, and his actions truly hostile to the existence of Republicanism.

The Aristocrats, the *well-born* of our country, charge Democracy with a spirit of disorganization and injustice—they charge Democracy with being inimical to order and good government—to the political happiness of the nation—to the civil privileges of the community at large. While this charge is exhibited in an unqualified manner, with unequalled effrontery and insult, these Caucus keeping accusers of the people are secretly forming the detestable designs of robbing the people of their just rights, and of annihilating their just weight in the national councils.

It is said fifteen or twenty *exclusive* Federalists met at Mr. Ogden's with Mr. Hamilton at their head, for the purpose of forming a plan by which to disfranchise this state from the exercise of just right in the election of a President and Vice-President.

The Constitution declares, "that a majority of the number of senators to be chosen aforesaid, shall be necessary to constitute a senate sufficient to do business." The Federal plan by which this state is to be deprived of the power of appointing electors, is said to be by inducing a certain number of the senators to remain absent from the Legislature till after the period of a Presidential election is elapsed.

A majority of the senate being conceived to be necessary for the performance of this as well as other acts, Federalism conceives that her plan will be completely accomplished, if by bribery or any other means a sufficient number of senators can be prevailed upon to depart from their duty by unjustly abandoning the interests of their constituents, and insulting that very people whose suffrages have elevated them to this honorable condition.

The integrity and uprightness of the senators in this state will, we presume, induce them faithfully to discharge their duty to their country, though perhaps there may be some among them capable of exhibiting such base direliction of principle——Yet we have no doubt that a majority will be found who will continue faithful to the interests of their country, and prove to the world that they will not first gain the confidence of the people, and afterwards neglect their most important business.

Should they do this, popular justice will overtake them and consign to infamy the names of men who so wickedly betrayed the trust reposed in them by the voice and power of a free people.

October 13

The agitation which took place at the theatre of Vienna, was on the 10th of July: the play performed was "The Peace of the Pruth." The subject of it is this It may be recollected, that after the battle of Pultawa, and whilst *Peter the Great* was occupied in the city of Petersburg, the foundations of which he had just laid, the Turks, less excited by Charles XII. than by their own interest, suddenly broke the truce they had made with the *Czar*. *Peter* the great had the misfortune of suffering himself to be shut up in 1711 by their army on the banks of the river Pruth, in a position where he was left without resource. In the midst of the general consternation of his army, he Czarina Catherine, who had followed him alone thought of an expedient—she negociated with the grand Vizier Bellogi Mahomet—she offered him advantageous propositions of peace; he suffered himself to be tempted, and the prudence of the Czar finished the rest. Without examining what relation the reigning empress of Germany could have with the empress of the history, they represented that event under the title of the *Peace on the Pruth*; and as the words *Peace, Peace*, were often repeated, those passages were applauded in the most marked manner. The guards endeavoured to impose silence; the cries became louder. The emperor and the empress, who were present, knew not how to act.—The word peace was re-echoed, and accompanied with injurious expressions against the emperor.—Their majesties abruptly quitted the theatre, and the curtain was dropped, notwithstanding the public desired the *Play* might be finished.

The crowd on leaving the house, exclaimed—"Down with the council of War!" In the midst of the tumult, the people hastened to the house of M De Thugot, and that of Saurau, and of all those attached to Thugot's party.—The house of the minister was assailed with stones and dirt Detachments of cavalry were obliged to be sent to quell the riot; order was soon restored.

(*London Paper.*)

On Friday at 2 o'clock, the New-York Rifle Men paraded in roadway and from thence marched to the shooting ground on the Greenwich road, where they shot for their *Prize Gold Medal*. We have never witnessed better shooting since the first institution of this truly valuable and respectable Corps. The target was placed at the distance of 360 feet; the men fired individually from the right to the left. Within the diameter of 18 inches around the centre, there were about 30 balls lodged—the target of two and a half feet in diameter was peppered like a sieve. The honorary object of contest was won by the first Lieutenant, Mr. Edward Moore, who out of three shots lodged two in the *bull's eye*; he was accordingly invested on the parade with the badge of distinction he so justly merited—they shot *off hand*, without a *rest*.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.

More of Mr. Adams's Monarchy.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR,

New-Haven, October 8, 1800.

"*In addition to your proofs of what Mr. Adams said here, viz:* "We shall never have liberty or happiness in this country, until our first magistrate is hereditary," *take the following. About a month since, a bet of five dollars was laid between Captain Green, and Mr. S. Pinto, depending on Mr. Dana's testimony, whether Mr Adams said those words in his hearing. On application to Mr. Dana, capt Green lost, and paid the bet. It may seem singular, that Mr Dana a Federalist, should not conceal this; but please to notice, that it was not till after the dismission of Mr. Pickering and at a time when the Federalists in general in this state were indignant at that step that the secret was divulged! When once let out, it was vain to attempt recalling it, for too many had come to the knowledge of it, to render it safe for Dr. Dana to attempt a subterfuge. It is one of those happy indiscretions, by which honest men profit through the rashness of knaves. Had this state chosen Electors in June last, not one would have been for Adams; now every one of them will be for him, and would be had he uttered expressions more malignant (if possible) to republicanism; should these facts be disputed, I will produce a mass of Federal witnesses in proof of them.*"

(Aurora.)

October 18.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

This great man arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday morning from the Federal City. It appears that Mr. *Steele*, the Comptroller had returned from N. Carolina, after an absence of four months on the 2d of October. We shall soon hear, whether Mr. Steele has resolved to call upon the public defaulters. Mr. Wolcott is silent upon this subject excepting only the matter of Jonathan Dayton, concerning whom we vouch for the authenticity of the following particulars, received from Washington by the same conveyance that brought Mr Wolcott.

"Since the public offices have been removed to the city of Washington, *Jonathan Dayton* has made application by letter to *Joseph Nourse*, register of the treasury, to obtain a *certificate* similar to that given by *Wolcott* to *Pickering*, in order that he might, as he calls it be "exculpated" from the charge of *keeping money in his hands belonging to the public!*" He said he thought he was *equally* (no doubt he was) entitled to such certificate, as Mr. *Pickering*. Mr. *Nourse* consulted Mr *Wolcott*; but as the *party* have given *Jonathan up*, they refused to comply with his request: Mr. *Nourse*, however, was directed to write to Dayton, and inform him, that the treasury department had *no objections* to grant him a certificate which should express the different *debts* and *credits*, the *times* when the accounts were *settled*, and the balance paid into the treasury. In short, that such certificate would contain *transcripts of the accounts as published in the Aurora*, as the register of the treasury would be under the necessity of following the official form & specifying the *particulars!* That if such certificate would be of *any service* to Mr. Dayton he should be furnished with it. Mr Dayton has not *thought proper* to renew his application for a certificate of exculpation!

Concerning Mr Wolcott, himself, it is understood that he is come to Philadelphia, on *political* business; and to take measures preparatory to his RESIGNATION OF THE OFFICE which he has so long, *too long*, unfortunately, administered.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

MESSRS. BROWN & RELF,

A reference having been made by Tench Coxe to me in a publication in the Aurora of the 9th instant, upon the subject of Mr. Adams's political opinions, I conceive it my duty to publish the following occasion of it:

During an evening Mr. Coxe spent with me a few weeks ago, in the course of our conversation he spoke of the monarchical principles held by some people in this country. I replied by saying, "were I to mention all the opinions and wishes upon that subject which I had heard, I should be persecuted out of our country." These opinions & wishes came chiefly from private citizens. As they were uttered in private conversation, the authors of them were not mentioned, and shall never be known. NONE OF THEM CAME FROM MR. ADAMS. I declare I never heard him express any other opinions upon government than those contained in his Defence of the American Constitutions, and that I never heard him express a wish for a Monarchy in the United States. On the contrary, I have uniformly heard him say, what he has published in his works, that our present government was best calculated for our country.

BENJ. RUSH.

October 11.

A report is in circulation, that the United States frigate Portsmouth, captain M'Neil, with the American commissioners and a French envoy on board, has been spoken off the coast. We cannot vouch for the authenticity of this report It is however a very probable circumstance.

October 14.

AFFIDAVIT.

City of Philadelphia, to wit:

Thomas Coates, mariner, a native of the Township of East Caln, in the county of Chester, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; maketh oath and saith, That he was a mariner on board the brig Hope of Charleston, S. Carolina, bound from Greenock to New Providence, thence to Charleston, that on the 10th day of August 1799, he was pressed from on board the brig aforesaid by a party from on board his Britannic majesty's ship York, of 64 guns, commanded by capt. John Farrer, Esquire, that he was detained on board the said British ship of war until the 18th of March 1800, notwithstanding he had repeatedly exhibited his protections, duly signed by the proper officer at New-York, which protections he now retains. That while on board the ship York, belonging to his Britannic majesty at Port Royal, Jamaica—some time about the month of February 1800, he thinks towards the latter end of that month or between the 20th or 25th of that month, the following persons, Citizens of the United States, excepting one of them, who was a foreigner by birth, but had sailed five years out of the United States; swam from on board his Britannic Majesty's ship York, with an intent to return to the United States, and did get on board the American frigate Constellation, commanded by capt. Truxton, to wit: Wm. Harrison of Fells Point, Baltimore; Wm. Robinson, of New-Bedford; John Collet of Boston, and Moses, ——, (the latter part of the name this deponent does not recollect) that these four persons got safe on board the Constellation, and that on the next morning, it being Sunday, after having so escaped, Captain Truxton ordered them on board the British ship of war from which they had escaped, and that they were carried accordingly; that immediately on their arrival on board the York man of war, this deponent saw them tied up to the grating, and there each severally flogged on the bare back.

Further this deponent saith, that the above named Harrison and Moses, had been formerly seamen, on board the Constellation when Captain Truxton engaged the Insurgente French frigate; and both of them had on board with them their prize tickets, for their shares of the Insurgente prize, and their protections.

That this deponent was on the 18th day of last March, put on board the Mars, of Philadelphia, commanded by captain Richard George, without receiving any wages or other compensation for the time which he was on board said British ship of war; and that there were when this deponent was on board the York man of war, twenty-five others, impressed American seamen, none of whom would enter as seamen according to the rules of their navy; one person, only, from Marblehead, having entered on board, of the name of John Higgings, a native he believes of that place.

THOMAS COATS.

Sworn and subscribed before me, October 13th, 1800,

ROBERT WHARTON, *Mayor.*

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

BALTIMORE, October 10, 1800.

Harper has compelled us to shew our strength. He it was, the marplot of faction, that urged the attempt to change our mode of election from *District* to *Legislature*. The republicans took the alarm, and Maryland is completely republicanized. The contest has been warm, and on principle alone.

The returns already made, are as follows:

Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne, Kent, Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, Annarundel, Frederick, Washington, each 4 members,	40
Baltimore city, and Annapolis, 2 members,	4
	44
Total number of the house of Delegates	80

All republicans excepting one, from Talbot, who was compelled to pledge himself to vote against *any change* in the present mode of election.

We count on Calvert and Allegheny, and half of Prince George, being also republican. The election for President and Vice President of course, will be *six* for *Jefferson & Burr* at least.

The districts are formed thus:

	for Jefferson
Talbot and Queen Anne,	1
Kent and Cecil,	1
Harford and Balt. county,	1
Balt. city & Annarundel,	1
Frederick,	1
Washington and Allegheny,	1
Total,	6

These are an absolute certainty for *Jefferson*, besides the chances of ——.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, Charleston, S. Carolina, Sept. 29, 1800.

"The tide to which you have been so wonderfully instrumental in giving a turn is sensibly felt here, and is running strong flood. It is too true that a man of reflection, reviewing the strange behaviour of the wise republicans of Carolina, who mean well, and are without dispute the most enlightened people on the face of the earth; the spectator I say, will forever be at a loss how it comes to pass, that if the South Carolinians are really republicans they have so uniformly recruited troops not for the standard of their friends, but for that of their enemies? How this state, sending its quota into the field, that *five* out of *six*, or rather *six* out of *eight* of the whole corps should *desert their colours*. Yet this has happened; still this is a fallacious proof of the true state of the public sentiment as to *principle* in S. Carolina, and this will be manifested in the great change in our approaching election; for Mr. *Adams* will not have a *single vote!* Since writing the above, a letter is laid on my table from Mr M. of North Carolina—he says "North Carolina will assuredly "give *nine* votes for the Republi-"can President!" You know M. is not a very sanguine man, not desirous of pretentions to prophecy.

(*Aurora.*)

BALTIMORE, October 17.

From the New-York Gazette.

Few events have excited greater consternation among the mercantile part of our citizens, than the late elopement of Nathaniel Olcott. This young man, by habits of assiduity and *finesse*, had address enough to procure a credit of between *two and three hundred thousand dollars*, with which he has finally absconded.

When we trace his conduct in its various consequences and probable results, we can with difficulty believe that such infamy could exist in the breast of a human being. Had he preyed only on the property of those who could not have been materially affected by it, the public sympathy would have been less exquisite and extensive. But, he has done more—he has betrayed the confidence of his warmest friends, and reduced to misery those previously distressed. The event, however, which excites the greatest horror, and fills the measure of his crimes, is the untimely end of the amiable and unfortunate Mr. R——! Although it is impossible to suppress our indignation for Olcott and his deeds, it is with extreme reluctance we do it, when we reflect on the wounded feelings of the truly respectable family with which he is connected. Nothing but a sense of public justice could induce the measure.

a reward of 2000 dollars is offered for the swindler by the bank of New-York, and we have reason to expect that he will be apprehended and secured, as many have gone in pursuit of him—some for the sake of the reward, but more from nobler views; those of saving their families from threatened ruin.

It is now time that a fatal blow should be given to the spirit of fraudulent speculation, which has, in many instances, been crowned with such success amongst us, that Europeans have imagined we have reduced it to a *science*. In order to accomplish this desirable end, our laws relative to bankruptcy and swindling should undergo further revision & correction; that we may the better distinguish the unhappy *debtor* from the designing *speculator*. And those who reflect on the duties to society, and who are zealous for national respectability, should rather sacrifice their lives, than place in the legislative councils, characters of blasted reputation, however eminent their talents may be for intrigue.

October 15.

The increase of ships and vessels employed in the River Thames in the course of the eighteenth century amounts to six thousand five hundred and forty seven.—One million three hundred & twenty seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-three is the increase of tonnage.

DEATHS

For the last 24 hours ending this morning at sun-rise.

	Adults.	Children.
Fell's Point,	0	0
Hospital,	2	0
Old Town,	0	0
West side of Jones's Falls,	7	1
Total,	9	1

NORFOLK, October 16.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated the 8th instant.

"Mr. OLCOTT, Broker, in Pine street, who has transacted more business than any other in this city, on Monday evening about sun-down went about half a mile from town, stripped off his clothes and left them, his gold watch and pocket book, upon the verge of the river: whether he has drowned himself, or *hopped off*, is a matter of much doubt; the pocket book contained in bonds and notes about 3000 dollars. It is said his affairs are much embarrassed.

"This morning Mr. ROWE, Teller in the New-York Bank, was found dead in the Potter's Fields, having blown his brains out with a large horse-pistol. A letter was left in his lodgings, stating his intention of committing the rash act, owing to having discounted paper for OLCOTT to a considerable amount.

October 9.

"In addition to the above, I have to inform you, that OLCOTT has taken the New-York Bank in for *One Hundred and sixteen thousand dollars*, through the medium of the Teller, Mr. ROWE. You will receive with this an advertisement from the Bank, offering 2000 dollars for his apprehension, the publication of which may be of service. OLCOTT has also taken in several merchants for considerable amounts."

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Tuesday, October 21, 1800.

Federalists are constantly declaring that there is no monarchical party in this country. The proofs of its existence are however so abundant, so clear, and incontrovertible, that he must be blind to the powerful evidence of facts who can any longer doubt upon this subject. Let the letter of Mr. Tench Coxe, which we published on Saturday, be read with attention, and the most hardy federalists must blush hereafter at the idea of ranking amongst the number of republicans Mr. Adams, Mr. Hamilton, and their numerous coadjutors, whose own writings and declarations make them beyond all contradiction the avowed advocates of monarchy.

Mr. Coxe in this letter has spoke the language of bold truth; but he has pledged himself that it is truth, and if it should be unpleasant or unpalatable to some of the royal advocates, they ought to consider it as one of the natural effects of being attached to that anti-republican, monarchical policy, to which for many years past they have been so cordially attached.——The numerous proofs that are every day unfolding themselves of the existence of a monarchical party in the United States, ought to put an everlasting silence upon the traducers of Jefferson's character. They ought to see—they ought by this time to know with certainty that Mr. Jefferson, in declaring the existence of such a faction, spoke the language of truth, and was supported by fact.

It is vain any longer to play off a trick upon the people; their eyes are opened, and they are about to perform a very important political duty, that of freeing our national councils from men whose principles & whose measures are truly British, and who declare that our chief magistrate must be hereditary—in short, that we must have a monarchy before we can be happy.

(*American Citizen.*)

Those who own lands in the state of Kentucky, are notified that their lands will be sold at auction, on the 3d Monday of November next for arrearages of taxes, unless the taxes are paid before that day.

All the aristocrats of this city begin to confess that we were correct in our predictions concerning the choice of the next President. It is agreed that Thomas Jefferson will be THE MAN; and consequently, that we shall, for time to come, save considerable sums of money that otherwise would have been wasted. The Gullet of Garagantua was not wide enough to swallow such absurdities as the Prussian embassy, the Turkish ditto, the six 74 gun ships, and fifteen hundred thousand dollars per annum, *pretended* to be sunk upon fighting with fifteen hundred naked north-western savages. Never before did the world hear of such stupendous scenes of corruption, profligacy, and madness.

The *amateurs* of this subject will find a plentiful harvest of information in the first part of the new volume of *The Prospect before Us*, which has been lately advertised in the Virginia Argus, and which will be ready for sale in a few days. Among other subjects that are suggested in that work, for the serious reflection of the farmers of this commonwealth, you will find a copious postcript to the act of assembly of 1783, by which we give away as a present to the general government, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE MILLIONS AND FORTY THOUSAND ACRES OF TERRITORY!

As the world never saw such a transaction before, and can never expect to see a second brother of the same family, it is probable that the reader may pause, and rub his eyes, and stare for a few minutes, in astonishment and horror, as some candid aristocrats told us that they frequently did in the course of perusing the first volume of *The Prospect*. The fact however is indisputable; and any man who buys the book, and then asserts that he disbelieves the evidence therein produced, shall *have his three quarters of a dollar back again.*

Of these two hundred and sixty-three millions of acres, the old congress sold something more than a million to Jonathan Dayton, and a company of adventurers, at SEVEN PENCE HALF PENNY PER ACRE; although they now refuse to sell the rest of them even to the Virginians from whom they got them *for nothing*, at less than TWO DOLLARS PER ACRE. This million of acres composes that large tract of land which is marked in Bradley's map, under the title of *Judge Cleeve Symm's purchase.*

The state of Mr. Jefferson's election may be summed up in a few words. To the south and south-west of the Potomack the states have fifty-two votes. Of these Mr. Jefferson will get every one, with the *possible* exception of three in North-Carolina. To the remaining forty nine we may with perfect safety subjoin at least five out of the ten votes of Maryland. Mr. Jefferson is already certain of the whole twelve votes of New. York. The hopes of the stock-jobbers in that state are long since both dead and buried. Thus Mr Jefferson is certain of *sixty-five* votes. There is ten times more probability of his getting the whole seven votes in Jersey than there even was of his getting five in Maryland. This therefore may be considered as a *dead shot!* but we shall admit what is utterly desperate, that the Jersey votes are to be given for Mr Adams; and we shall likewise make him a present of little Madam Delaware with her three votes; although he has as little chance in that quarter as in Jersey, or Maryland. These liberal donations, when subjoined to the Yankee votes, and three from North Carolina, supply Mr. Adams altogether with *fifty seven votes*, which throws him *nine* behind Mr Jefferson.

This would be quite enough to secure the victory; but we have said nothing as yet of the great state of Pennsylvania, which ranks next after Virginia in point of consequence at the approaching decision. If Pennsylvania votes at all, and there is the utmost probability that she will do so, it will be by a general ticket. This ticket will be for Jefferson, and will raise his majority from nine to twenty-four. Thus, upon any mode of supposition, Mr. Adams will be last upon the strand, like *a dead Whale!*

In our private opinion upon this subject we have the pleasure to coincide with the intelligent, intrepid, and indefatigable printer of the Aurora. His judgment is that Mr. Jefferson will have two-thirds of the whole votes of the Union. So be it.

Richmond Jail,
October 20th, 1800.

2000 DOLLARS REWARD,

And all charges and expenses paid,

For apprehending and bringing to the city of New-York, NATHANIEL OLCOTT, late of the said city, broker, who is charged on oath, with feloniously, fraudulently and by false pretences taking from the bank of New-York large sums of money. It is supposed that he has a large sum of bank notes now in his possession, which any person apprehending him, is particularly desired to secure, with all his papers.

NATHANIEL OLCOTT, is about five feet ten inches high, has dark hazel eyes, and dark hair which he generally wears turned up behind, has rather a down look—is stout built and straight—rather red about the nostrils, in consequence of taking snuff—he is from twenty-five to thirty years old—had on a dark great coat and a light coat underneath.

Any information given to the Cashier of the bank, relative to the above Nathaniel Olcott, will be thankfully received and rewarded.

CHARLES WILKES, Cashr. B. N. Y.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requested to reprint the above.

October 9.

No. IV.

In the arcana of futurity, is there a prospect which opens with more enchanting beauties to this western hemisphere, and particularly to the United States, than that of an ARMED NEUTRALITY? —— Is there a better apology for an apology of a navy, than that the expenses already incurred, may thereby eventually subserve, the great and grand cause of universal happiness, on the only rational basis of national prosperity?

To what other purpose could our infant navy be appropriated?

And is it not inconsistent with reason, and very inconsistent with the happiness of the general whole, that any individual nation should inconsiderately, wantonly, or effectually rear a navy tantamount to that of Great-Britain? And is not the unfathomable abyss of the national debt of Great-Britain a sufficient determent from so mischievous a scheme, or so vain a hope?

Will the nations of the old, or this new world longer permit, the aggrandizement of thousands and tens of thousands of individuals, at the expense of the whole, in such mistaken and unnecessary war atchievements?

When will the period be ascertained, when the forests of Great-Britain are destroyed; when iron, hemp, and naval stores; when marines and nautical men are all placed afloat? that, nor a combination of them all, will ascertain it, whilst Great-Britain can anticipate and prelibate, not only the real and ostensible riches of her own, but of all surrounding nations, and apply them to the purchase of articles of foreign growth and production, for the additional building—and can impress men from every neutral or less potent power for the manning and fighting her navy?

This *monopoly of war* is peculiar to John Bull, and half a century past would have ranked him with the pirates of Europe, and graced his defendership of the faith with a gibbet.

But the *English interest*, if the United States will oppose this as powerfully and as boldly as the citizens of Epesus did the religion of Jesus, and the worshipping of the Trinity or one God—& for reasons of a very similar completion & cast, the loss of the sale of their shrines will amplify the necessity of a demolition of the structure, be it general happiness or the religion of Jesus. Can we rationally expect more from the agent and factors of British exporters, and those who stile themselves merchants, in America, than the mechanics of Epesus? The lust of gain is a predominant principle in the human heart, and encreases with the riches, the civilization and luxuries of the age—and if we compare the worth of money 18 centuries ago with the present times, it will (if riches consist in money) give us but a horrid view of the powers of vociferation of that class of citizens in America, who aggrandize to themselves, by saddling us annually with enormous debt, for the emolument of the commissions derived to themselves. Men whose minds are thus enslaved to the individuals, who enhance their wealth and happiness, are too selfish, fairly to view and contemplate a project, which may partially interrupt their pursuits and aggrandizement, and must be erased from the elect, who contemplate national aggrandizement, by diffusing universal happiness,

We might as well expect the Islanders of Great-Britain should form a part in the coalition, as that those men in America should approve the scheme—and we must expect that a fertility of genius will be displayed in anticipating evils, equal to their settled schemes of anticipating wealth and national resources, and that as sophistical arguments will be raised as were by them in support of an energetic government, which has subjected these U. States to the controul of their merchants and artizans, more effectually and efficaciously than was demanded by their parliament in 1774—from this class of citizens and their coadjutors we must seperate—or be subjected to a dependence, more wretched than would have been our lot under the acts of parliament taxing us in all cases whatsoever.

The dysentery still continues to make shocking havoc among the children, in almost every town in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. The Springfield Spy says, "within the compass of a mile square, nearly 200 persons were affected with it, many of them with a severity that seemed to challenge the power of medicine and the skill of the physician."

The *Cayuga Bridge*, which was commenced about 18 months since, was (says one of the Western papers) completely finished on the 4th ult. A procession was formed by the inhabitants adjacent, headed by the principal military characters of that country; after which the day was spent in festive glee. This bridge was built across the Cayuga Lake—is 1 mile and 1-4 mile long, and wide enough for three waggons to pass abreast. This bridge was built by the Manhatten Company of New-York, and is subject to a toll. It is said to have cost about 150,000 dollars.

The plan of the Methodists to introduce the doctrines of christianity through the Island of Otaheite, has totally failed. The Missionaries, with their wives and families, being just returned to England in the transport which took them out.

A gentleman who left Paris on the 12th of August, has favored us with several French papers. The following article is contained in the Paris Journal of August 8:

"A sort of statement has been published in some papers of the present situation of the Negociation between the American and French Ministers at Paris. It is not true, as the author of that article reports that the Negociation is broken off, nor has it ever been. Every part of that publication is remarkably inaccurate; not excepting even the quotations from and the dates of treaties."

The 25th article of the British Treaty, which has been reported as an impediment to the Negociation conducting at Paris, will expire, according to the provision of the treaty, in the year 1807.

Boston Mercury.

A Frenchman has discovered that the use of oil of vitriol instead of tartar in fulling Hats, is very advantageous; that it is cheaper, less disagreeable, requires less heat, less fuel, a leaden boiler may be substituted for a copper one, and the bath is clearer. He has also discovered that linseed jelly is preferable to gum in fixing hats.

John Biddoes, Esq. of Milford, (Penn.) has invented a machine, to work by water, for reducing old silks, worsteds, and woolens, to their primitive state, in order to be re-manufactured. A single engine attended by a man and boy, can work up 100 wt. of materials in a day, to a profit of 10 dollars, one water will move two engines with less water than paper & Grist Mills require. The better kinds of stock answer for spinning and hatting. The coarser for saddles and upholsters. A Paper Mill may be easily altered for this business.

Rome, N. Y. Sept. 15.

A MONSTER.

The following account was communicated to us by a gentleman of this place, directly from Paris, who received it from Dr. Hastings's own mouth. Dr. H was present on the occasion, having been applied to at a considerable distance, after the skill of other eminent physicians had proved ineffectual.

On the 27th ult. a woman living in the Fifth Town, in the county of Chenango, was delivered of a female child, having two perfect and distinct heads, three arms, two lower limbs, and one body. Two of the child's arms were in common form, the other projecting from the centre of its shoulders, in perfect shape to the elbow, from which was a small stem resembling a hand. The upper part of the child's trunk from the breast was uncommonly wide, measuring 7 inches across the shoulders; between its necks was a vacuum of 3 inches, of equal width with the shoulders. The thorax was large, and apparently contained a double set of vital organs. From the midriff downwards it was in every respect a single child, weighing 10 1-2 pounds.

WILLIAM PRINCE,

Taylor,

HAS commenced business opposite the Tavern of Mr. Richard Bowler, and begs leave to assure the public, that he intends to pursue his trade with unremitted industry and punctuality.

He takes this opportunity to return his thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, and hopes, that as he has hitherto given satisfaction, he shall receive their farther support.

Richmond, October 13, 1800

A Caution!

WHEREAS we whose names are underwritten, inhabitants of the counties of Chesterfield and Powhatan, gave our several notes to a certain JAMES PEPPER, of Montgomery county, payable the first day of December next, in consideration of sundry Cattle by us respectively purchased of the said Pepper, on the 30th day of September last, which the said Pepper warranted to be sound healthy cattle—and whereas it appears that the said cattle are distempered, more than half of them being already dead, although only thirteen days have elapsed since the purchases aforesaid. This is to caution all persons against taking assignment of the said notes, as we are determined not to pay them.

William B. Elam.
James Robertson.
Jacob Flournoy, jr.
William Cheatham.
Erasmus Reams.

3t§

Notice.

THE *WINTER SESSION* at HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, will commence on the 1st Monday in November. It is earnestly recommended that those who design to attend, should come early in the session.

The prices of boarding and tuition amount to about twenty-six pounds per annum.

Messrs. James & Thomas Warrell,

Respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that their

Dancing Academy

Will be opened on the 5th of November next, at ten o'clock, a. m. and will continue three days in every two weeks, at the yellow building, formerly Mr. John Banks's compting house, near Shockoe warehouse, now occupied by the musical society, who have kindly indulged them with the use of it until a permanent situation offers. Messrs. WARRELLS beg leave to assure the public that the attention and assiduity on their part will appear in the rapid progress of those pupils with whom they may be honored. And for the convenience of Gentlemen,

An Evening School

Will be opened, to commence at 6 o'clock of the same day.

Terms of tuition 5 dollars entrance, and 10 the quarter—or 5 dollars a month without entrance.

October 20th, 1800.

S. *and* S. Myers,

Have received an Assortment of *India and German*

GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale upon moderate terms at their Store one door below the Eagle Tavern.

—*ALSO*—

Bar Iron,
Wine,
Sugar,
Brandy,
Holland Gin in cases. &c.

They will give Cash for Tobacco.

Richmond, 20th October, 1800. (1x)

THE public is respectfully informed that the Toll Bridge from this City to Manchester is now in far better order than it has been for some years, and will shortly be still further improved.

JOHN MAYO.

Richmond, October 18th 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received a large assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the season;

CONSISTING of Rose and Striped Blankets; Kendal Cottons; Half-Thicks; Kerseys; Yorkshire Cloths; Superfine and Coarse Cloths; Fearnoughts; Coatings and Tickenburgs; which he will dispose of very low by the BALE OR PIECE, on a credit of SIX MONTHS.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A few Bales of India Cottons;
Twenty-four casks of Broad Hoes;

And a few Cases of

OLD SHERRY WINE,

In Cases of 4 dozen bottles

WILLIAM WISEHAM,

Richmond, Oct. 13, 1800. (2)

Form of the Republican Ticket.

The following persons are selected by the Voter, whose name is written on the back of this Ticket for Electors of President and Vice President.

George Wythe, of the City of Richmond.
William Newsum, of Princess Anne.
Edmund Pendleton, sen. of Caroline.
William H. Cabell, of Amherst.
James Madison, jun. of Orange.
John Page, of Gloucester.
Tho's Newton, jun. of Norfolk Borough.
Carter B. Harrison, of Prince George.
General Joseph Jones, of Dinwiddie.
William B. Giles, of Amelia.
Creed Taylor, of Cumberland.
Thomas Read, sen. of Charlotte.
George Penn, of Patrick.
Walter Jones, of Northumberland.
Richard Brent, of Prince William.
William Ellzey, of Loudoun.
Andrew Moore, of Rockbridge.
Gen. John Brown, of Hardy.
Gen. John Preston, of Montgomery.
Hugh Holmes, of Frederick.
Archibald Stuart, of Augusta.

Just Received,

And for sale by the Printer hereof,

THE

Columbian Reading Book,

OR

Historical Preceptor:

A collection of authentic histories, anecdotes, characters &c. &c. calculated to incite in youthful minds a love of virtue, from its intrinsic beauty and a hatred of vice, from its disgusting deformity

March 24.

The Property

I LATELY advertiſed, is ſtill for SALE—or, deſirous of viſiting the Eaſtern ſtates with my family the next year, I will RENT the ESTATE whereon I reſide, either altogether, or in lots, to any fruit individuals, and give poſſeſſion at Chriſtmas.

How the ſources of emolument would to an active and induſtrious man afford an ample field to employ his talents.

1ſt. There is a Manufacturing Mill capable of grinding 15 or 20,000 buſhels of wheat in the ſeaſon; and a Saw Mill of much execution within 1½ miles of Richmond; for which timber will be furniſhed to cut up at a convenient diſtance, and poſſeſſion given directly.

2d. The Dwelling-Houſe and Offices, either with or without the plantation, hands and ſtocks, furniſhed with a ſupply of provender. The former might be advantageouſly uſed as a pleaſure houſe during the ſummer, having an ice houſe and bath, to render it a pleaſant reſort for company from the city, and

3d. A Brick Yard at Rocketts, ſupplied with a conſtant rivulet, where ſhells may be had and bricks diſpoſed of on the beſt terms, and to which wood will be ſupplied at an eaſy carriage.

Many other advantages will occur to a reflecting mind upon examining the premiſes, unneceſſary here to be related.

It is wiſhed that thoſe inclined to engage in any of theſe propoſals would do it quickly, as they are parts of a more extenſive plan which depend on each other for their accompliſhment. The terms will be eaſy, and ſecurity required for their contracts, by

William Mayo, jr.

Powhatan, Oct. 4th, 1800.

THE ſubſcribers have on hand the following ARTICLES, which they will ſell low by Private Sale, viz:

COPPER & TIN WARE *Manufactory.*

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of buſineſs; and begs leave to inform his friends & cuſtomers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be ſupplied with STILLS on the ſhorteſt notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all ſizes finiſhed and ready for delivery, made on the beſt and moſt improved principles, which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as uſual.

☞ The higheſt caſh price given for OLD BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away about the 20th of May laſt, from the eſtate of Francis Pierce dec. of Henrico county, a likely Negro Man, about five feet ten inches high, not ſo black as ſome negroes, he has been branded on his cheek, which may be ſeen as a ſcar; he is a cunning artful fellow, and will deceive any perſon almoſt, but when cloſely examined has a very bad look. I have been informed that the ſaid negro went from Richmond with ſome captain of a veſſel for Norfolk, and paſſed by the name of Chriſtopher Sheppard. Any perſon who will deliver the ſaid negro to me in the city of Richmond, or ſecure him in any jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward. I have no doubt but he is lurking about Norfolk at this time. All maſters of veſſels are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the ſtate, or employing him at their peril.

George Williamſon,
Acting executor of F. Pierce, dec.

July 20 h, 1800. (w tf)

Strachan & Maury,

Of Spotſylvania county, near Fredericksburg,
Have a Large Number of very Thriving

Grafted Apple Trees,

For ſale at Nine-pence each, compoſed of the following kinds;

NEWTOWN Pippin	Nonpareil		
Spitſenburg	Whitlock's	Cheeſe	
Red Jannett	Apple		
Limbertwigs	Lewis's	do.	do.
Prior's Red	Houſe		do.
Gloaceſter White Apple	Bell		do.
Robinſon do.	Green		do.
Malum's Parmain	Herdon		do.
Greenings	Beck's Ruſſian		
Hugh's Crabs	Mother		do.
Lewis's ditto	Longſtem		
Waugh's ditto	May apple	June do.	These apples ripen early
Hertford Redſtreaks	Jack do.	Queen do.	
Ladies Favorite	Spice do.		

The moſt pointed attention will be paid to orders for Trees, and great care uſeful in preparing them for removal. Letters by poſt or otherwiſe, to ſaid Strachan, addreſſed to the care of Mr. Fontaine Maury Fredericksburg, or Mr. John Barret of Richmond, will be properly attended to.

Said Strachan and Maury will deliver their Trees on the following terms:—Within 50 miles of the nurſery they will deliver 1000 & upwards, at a given time and place at their nurſery price; and at any diſtance between 50 and 100 miles, not leſs than 2000 on the ſame terms. 1 1R N.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living about four miles from Manchester, three gray Hogs, two Sows and a Barrow—the ſows are red ſpotted with black, and the barrow white, ſuppoſed to be eighteen months old, marked with a half crop in the right ear, and a hole in the left—appraiſed to four pounds five ſhillings.

Robert M'Syre.

Blank Writs, Executions
Subpœnas, &c.
For ſale at this Printing-Office.

Domeſtic Medicines.

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, AND CONSUMPTIONS.

DR. CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS

IS a Medicine unequalled by any other in the world—Since firſt diſcovered by Dr. Church, it has reſtored to Health many Thouſands of the moſt Emaciated Objects, both Aſthmatic and Conſumptive that were ever known to exiſt, in Europe, America and the Weſt-Indies, and often when every other Medicine had been uſed without effect, and the moſt eminent of the Faculty conſulted in vain. It is a Sovereign, Speedy, and Effectual Remedy in

Head-Aches,	Sore Throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed Phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of Blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt	Soreneſs of the breaſt and Stomach, &c.
Hooping Cough,	&c

ASTHMAS & CONSUMPTIONS, and all Diſorders of the Breaſts and Lungs. Further proof of its efficacy, with a liſt of upwards of One Thouſand Atteſted Caſes of Cure, may be ſeen at the place of Sale.

The only Medicine in the World, that Cures the moſt Inveterate ITCH in four hours.

The Genuine Patent Scotch Ointment,

For Pleaſantneſs, Safety, Expedition, Eaſe and Certainty, is infinitely ſuperior to any other Medicine for the cure of the Itch. It is ſo certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one inſtance whatever, of effectually curing that diſagreeable diſorder in four hours, by one application only, though applied to many thouſands in England, Scotland and Ireland. It does not contain the leaſt particle of Mercury, ſee the Affidavit, but may be applied with the greateſt ſafety on the moſt delicate Lady during her pregnancy; or the tendereſt Infants.

The Proprietor is ſo certain of its infallibility, that he engages to return the money to any perſon on whom it does not perform a cure in four hours.

FOR Nervous Diſorders, Female Complaints, Gout in the Stomach, Melancholy, Seminal Weakneſſes, Loſs of Appetite, Bilious Diſorders, Inward Weakneſſes, Indigeſtion, Obſtinate Gleets, Juvenile Indiſcretions, and Premature Old Age, and every other ſympton of extreme debility, which are the conſequences of a diſſipated life—Exceſs of Pleaſure or Grief—Heat or Change of Climate—Immoderate Uſe of Tea, Spirituous Liquors, or any Intemperance—Bad Lyings in—Diſeaſes incident to Young Girls and Women at a certain period of life—

The Cordial Reſtorative Balſam

is recommended as a Medicine of ſpecific and unparalleled virtues for the immediate relief and ſpeedy and permanent cure of the above diſorders, having ſtood a trial of many ſucceſsful years, during which period many thouſands of both ſexes have been reſtored from the brink of the grave.

This Balſam is particularly adapted to weak Female Conſtitutions, as well as to phlegmatic habits in general; it acts powerfully as a nervine, not only to the weak ſtomach, but to the whole nervous ſyſtem; corrects a vitiated appetite and digeſtion in the firſt paſſages, and aſſiſts wonderfully in recovering the tone of the urinary and genital organs.—Hence its efficacy in the moſt obſtinate ſeminal gleets in men, & correſponding weakneſſes in women; and hence it will contribute more ſafely, ſurely and honourably towards conjugal happineſs, than any of thoſe lacerating, diaboliſcal compoſitions which are ſo ſhamefully adminiſtered to the unwary.

It is earneſtly recommended to thoſe ladies, who from repeated and difficult labours, are afflicted with weakneſſes and infirmities; in which caſes it is highly uſeful, ſtrengthening at the ſame time the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole conſtitution.

Thoſe, who in advanced life, feel the conſequences of youthful exceſs, or unfortunate youth, who have brought on themſelves a numerous train of evils, will by the uſe of this, find themſelves reſtored to health and ſtrength, and all the melancholy ſymptoms removed, which are the general effects of ſuch cauſes.

For whether the ſyſtem has received a ſhock, and is debilitated from imprudencies or inattention in the earlieſt part of life, or ſinking under the advance of years, a few doſes of this Medicine will afford immediate aſſurance of returning health and ſtrength, by giving tone to the muſcular ſyſtem, and organs of digeſtion, and by renovating the whole conſtitution.

To the young it will afford laſting health, ſtrength and ſpirits, in place of laſſitude and debility; and to the aged and infirm, it will aſſuredly furniſh great relief and comfort, by gently and ſafely invigorating the ſyſtem; it will not give immortality; but if it be in the power of Medicine to gild the autumn of declining years and calmly and ſerenely protract the circle of life beyond its narrow ſpan, this Reſtorative is capable of effecting that grand deſideratum.

Conſtitutions relaxed, weak or decayed in men or women, are under the immediate influence of this Reſtorative.

Old coughs, ſoon relieved, and ſpeedily cured. Poverty of blood and emaciated limbs, will, long before the firſt change of the chill watery ſtand become rich and balſamic, and the limbs be covered with fleſh, firm and healthful.

It will no doubt be acceptable to the reader, to ſee accounts of ſome of the remarkable caſes and cures which have been performed by this truly invaluable medicine, in the diſorders for which it was invented; he has therefore ſelected a few of ſuch caſes as have come within his own immediate knowledge, which are publiſhed and may be had (gratis) at any of the places where the Medicine is ſold.

FOR THE CURE OF FITS.

THE PATENT ANTISPASMODIC ELIXIR

Convulſions,	Hyſteric,
Epileptic, or	Falling Fits,

Are effectually Cured by this Excellent Medicine. Its virtues are abſolutely Specific and Unparalleled. It has failed in no inſtance within the knowledge of the proprietor (when taken agreeable to the directions, and perſeverance) the moſt dreadful Fit ever known. One caſe of Cure is ſubjoined out of a conſiderable number, as proof of its Efficacy atteſted before the Lord Mayor of London.

AFFIDAVIT.

"I, James Pocock, of No 40 North Street, in the Pariſh of St. Luke's, Middleſex, do make oath, That I was grievouſly afflicted with Fits for upwards of fourteen years, and that in ſo violent a degree, as to require twelve men to hold me in them, to prevent me daſhing myſelf to pieces. They would generally faſten me five, ſix, and often ſeven hours; in conſequence of which my conſtitution became quite emaciated. I made applications to many eminent gentlemen of the faculty, who afforded me no relief whatever: till I applied to Dr. James Church, of the Cry Road, who preſcribed his Antiſpaſmodic Elixir for me, which I took, and which done cured me of the moſt dreadful Fits, and reſtored me to perfect health. This deponent further maketh oath, and ſaith, that it is now two years ſince he was cured of his fits, and he has had no return of them whatever.

JAMES POCOCK.

Sworn before me at the Manſion-Houſe, this twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, 1796.

WM. CURTIS, Mayor.

DR. CHURCH'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE LOZENGES

For Deſtroying Worms in Children and Grown Perſons.

They are an excellent alterative, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent; may be adminiſtered to children of all ages, and to grown perſons with the greateſt ſafety; are ſingularly efficacious for Green Humours, Eruptions, Sore Heads, Bilious Complaints &c. and are excellent after the Small-Pox, Meaſles and Fevers: alſo as a Phyſic in the ſpring and fall of the years—Price 50 cents each box.

Prepared (only) and ſold by the Inventor and proprietor, Dr James Church, at his Dispenſary, New-York, and by the general Venders of his Medicines in the United States.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE EYES

The Celebrated Eye-Salve,

PREPARED BY DR. J. CHURCH.

For ſeveral years univerſally acknowledged as a certain and infallible cure for Inflammations, Dunnels, Dryneſs, Blights, Itchings, and Films on the Eyes, proceeding from natural weakneſs, or from accidents, ſuch as Blows, Duſt, Lime, or any thing elſe being thrown into the Eyes. It is admirable in natural weakneſs of Sight, in Defluxions of Rheum, and for Ailments in the Eyes, after the Small-Pox, Meaſles, and Fevers: It is ſingularly efficacious in deſtroying of all Watery and, Groſs Humours, and in Strengthening the Sight. In ſhort, there is no diſeaſe to which the Eye is ſubject, but this Salve is a Sovereign Remedy. Many hundreds have experienced its efficacy when in the greateſt danger of loſing their ſight. A conſiderable number of caſes may be ſeen at the place of ſale.

VOLATILE TINCTURE,

FOR THE TOOTH ACHE,

The moſt efficacious remedy ever diſcovered for that tormenting pain. It is an immediate and permanent relief in the moſt violent caſes; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and may with ſafety be applied to pregnant women or to children. Price 37½ cents,

To the Nervous, Weak, Debilitated, Sedentary, and Conſumptive,

IS RECOMMENDED

The celebrated Botanical Tea,

INSTEAD OF FOREIGN TEA.

This Tea is univerſally approved of in preference to Foreign Tea, as the moſt pleaſant, wholeſome, enlivening, invigorating, and powerful reſtorative ever adopted, for perſons of all ages, but particularly thoſe of the above deſcription; as it will infallibly ſtrengthen, and eventually repair a bad conſtitution.

It is taken for breakfaſt inſtead of foreign tea, and as our firſt aliment in the morning is deſigned to recruit the waſte of the body from the night's inſenſible perſpiration, it is well known, and an important fact which ought to be borne on the mind of every one, that foreign teas are inadequate to ſuch purpoſes, as all will allow; it unnerves and wears the ſubſtance of the ſolids—This ſubſtitute is profeſſionally approved as a ſalutary and nouriſhing diet, or as a morning and afternoon beverage.

The Botanical Tea

Is ſingularly efficacious in all caſes of inward weakneſs, trembling or ſinking of the hands, loſs of appetite, (particularly in the morning,) depreſſion of ſpirits, windy com-

plaints.——It ſpeedily relieves the head and ſtomach in gouty or rheumatic caſes; and in caſes of weak digeſtion, but particularly after making too free with the conſtitution, by an immoderate uſe of wine, ſpirituous liquors, or any intemperance; it is happily ſuited to hot climates, and is adopted and approved of by ſome of the firſt families in the United States and in the Weſt Indies, for its nouriſhing and invigorating properties; and in bilious caſes, where the appetite has failed, it is a ſovereign remedy.

Prepared, (only) by Doct. James Church, New-York,

FOR THE CURE OF CORNS.

Infallible German Corn Plaiſter.

This Plaiſter (the invention of a German Phyſician, who adminiſtered it in Germany with the greateſt ſucceſs) is infallible for the Cure of Corns: It will effectually eradicate them, Root and Branch, in a ſhort time.

Prepared and ſold by Dr Church, at his Diſpenſary, Waſhington-Street, New York.

Pimples, Bloſches, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Freckles, Sun Burns, Shingles and the Prickly-Heat, are effectually and ſpeedily cured, by the application of

The Genuine Vegetable Lotion.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE INVENTOR,

DR. JAMES CHURCH,

At his Diſpenſary, Waſhington-ſtreet, New-York.

The Proprietor, from having adminiſtered it ſeveral years, with the greateſt ſucceſs in England, is confident it is unrivalled by any Lotion or Cosmetic whatever. It ſpeedily removes all kinds of Eruptions, Freckles and Sun-Burns, and leaves a Clear Smooth Skin. He therefore recommends it to every perſon ſo afflicted, as an Efficacious and Infallible Cure.

☞ *The above* MEDICINES *are prepared, only, by Dr.* JAMES CHURCH, *at his Diſpenſary, New-York; & ſold by appointment, by* SAMUEL PLEASANTS *Jun. printer Richmond Virginia.*

June 2d, 1800.

CASH GIVEN FOR
Wheat & Tobacco,
BY (tx's)
BARTLETT STILL.

Giliat & Kirby,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

FALL SUPPLIES

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF

FANCY AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS.

Alſo, a very extenſive aſſortment of

WOOLENS,

Which they offer for ſale on their uſual terms.

(1m) September 25, 1800.

Aſſorted bales of Cloths,
Striped & roſe Blankets by the bale,
Kendal Cottons, ditto
Blue & green Halfthicks, ditto
Womens Shoes by the trunk,
Green Coffee in bags,
Tea by the cheſt,
Madeira Wine by the pipe,
FOR SALE, BY
Pickett, Pollard & Johnſton.

Richmond, Sept. 29, 1800. 4w

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Aſſortment,

Which they will diſpoſe of on their uſual terms.

(6w) *October 4th*, 1800.

Notice.

In conſequence of the death of AMBROSE HERRON, the Copartnerſhip of

CUNNINGHAMS & HERRON

IS DISSOLVED.

All perſons indebted to ſaid firm are earneſtly requeſted to come forward and diſcharge their accounts; and thoſe having claims againſt it will pleaſe exhibit them to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement.

John Cunningham.
Ed: Cunningham.

Cartersville, Auguſt 15, 1800. (tf)

Indian Meal, Homany & Bran,

Are kept for Sale at the Lumberhouſe formerly owned by Thomas an Ebenezer Manle, near the canal bridge leading to the Hay Market, where Corn will be received in exchange for Meal or Homany at the uſual toll of grinding

Richmond, October 7, 1800. 4f

The ſubſcriber wiſhes to ſell the

HOUSE & LOTS,

IN THIS CITY.

—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within ſeven miles of the City, extending from James River, at Weſtham, to the Three Notch'd Road—about 600 acres of the tract is wood land.—Poſſeſſion of both places may be had immediately, reſerving the privilege of ſecuring and removing the crops at preſent on the plantation.——For terms apply to

John Pendleton.

Richmond, July 21, 1800

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun.

And to be had, wholeſale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond;

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1801.

The Aſtronomical part by
ISAAC BRIGGS.
Adapted to the Latitude of Richmond, Virginia
September 12, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to diſcharge every juſt claim againſt his proportion of the eſtate of Robert Bolling Eſq. of Buckingham county, deceaſed, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of beſt James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherſt county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt, with the adjoining High Lands, and a moſt valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Alſo, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 300, and the other of 130 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherſt land will be ſhewn by my overſeer on the premiſes, and the Buckingham lands by the ſubſcriber for which one third of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments. P. BOLLING,

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. } (t f)

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS ſatisfactory information has been received that ſome contagious diſeaſe exiſts at Norfolk, which without due precaution may be communicated to other parts of this commonwealth, and it being the duty of the Executive to prevent the ſpreading of the ſaid diſeaſe, by cauſing the laws made and provided for that purpoſe to be faithfully executed, I have therefore thought fit with the advice of the Council of State, to iſſue this Proclamation, injoining all veſſels coming from the ſaid port of Norfolk or James river, to perform Quarantine at Jordan's Point, and all other veſſels coming from ſaid port to any other port within this commonwealth, to perform Quarantine at the places hereof are deſignated for ſuch ports reſpectively, for the term of fifteen days, to be computed from the times they ſeverally ſailed from the ſaid port of Norfolk. All captains and maſters of veſſels ſailing from the port of Norfolk, to any other port of this commonwealth, are required to comply with this injunction, otherwiſe they will expoſe themſelves to the penalties inflicted by the law in caſe of diſobedience. And I do hereby call on the Superintendants of Quarantine at the ſaid ſeveral ports, to be vigilant and active in the diſcharge of their duty, obſerving that due examination be made of all veſſels about to enter their reſpective ports, to aſcertain whence they came, and that they cauſe thoſe coming from Norfolk to be forthwith confined to the ſtation appointed for the port to which they are bound, and alſo ſee that the quarantine above injoined be ſtrictly and faithfully performed, in all other reſpects according to law.

Given under my hand, and under the ſeal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty third day of Auguſt, one thouſand eight hundred and (L.S.) one of the commonwealth the twenty fifth.

James Monroe.

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Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. tf

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